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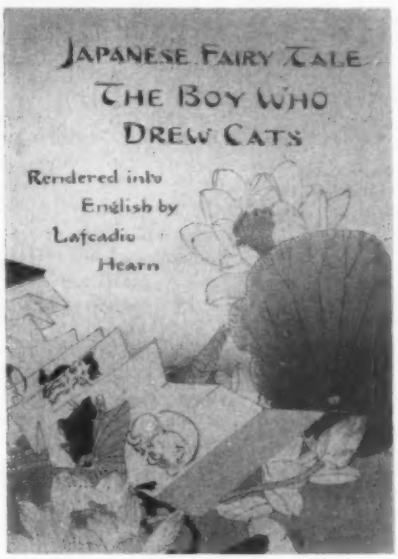
Library Publishes Facsimile of Japanese Tale, Lafcadio Hearn's *The Boy Who Drew Cats*

The Library of Congress has published a facsimile edition of a turn-of-the-century woodcut version of a 15th-century Japanese tale, *The Boy Who Drew Cats*. The story, of a boy who just could not help drawing cats, was rendered into English by American author and Japan specialist, Lafcadio Hearn, in 1898. The boy in the story later grew up to become the famous Japanese artist, Sesshu, who lived from 1420 to 1506.



Hearn, who was later to change his name to Koizumi Yahumo, was born in 1850 on the Ionian island of Leukas (the ancient Leukadia), off the coast of Greece. At the age of 19, he came to America and worked for various newspapers, improved his writing skills, and wrote popular books. In 1890, Hearn traveled to Japan to write a travel book on the Orient and decided to stay. In his new country,

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Hearn worked as a teacher and a reporter. Not being fluent in the Japanese language, Hearn had to investigate the country's literature with the help of his Japanese wife and students, who intrigued him with Japanese legends and fairy tales. One of the favorite tales he learned, *The Boy Who Drew Cats,* was one that he paraphrased and translated into English.

The booklet was originally printed on thick crepe paper and filled with delicately colored woodcut illustrations in traditional Japanese style. The facsimile simulates the texture of the original paper and is filled with beautiful illustrations.

This edition also includes an accompanying pamphlet by James Gilreath of the Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division that describes Hearn's eventful life and career.

The facsimile and the pamphlet are enclosed in a specially designed envelope and are the first publications produced through the recently established Daniel J. and Ruth F. Boorstin Publication Fund. The 18-page booklet can be purchased at the Library of Congress Sales and Information Counter for $9.95 or can be ordered by mail by sending an additional $2 for shipping and handling to: Information Office, Box A, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

MARC Update

January 1988 MARBI Meetings

Proposals

Five USMARC format proposals will be considered by the ALA RTSD/LITA/RASD Committee on Representation in Machine-Readable Form of Bibliographic Information (MARBI) at its January 9–12, 1988, meetings in San Antonio, Tex.

The major proposal to be considered is that pertaining to format integration. The proposal reflects decisions which were reached when Discussion Paper No. 16 was reviewed at the June MARBI meetings.

☐ ***Proposal 88–1: Format Integration.*** This proposal calls for integration of the USMARC bibliographic formats for all types of materials: books, serials, archival and manuscripts control, maps, music, visual materials, and computer files. Variable data field content designators would be validated for all forms of material, with special requirements for the handling of multiple aspects of an item in the 008 Fixed Length Data Elements field. It also recommends the deletion or the making obsolete of content designators which have never been defined or which are no longer useful.

A second proposal calls for the addition of a code to Leader/17; it is the result of Discussion Paper No. 17 being discussed at the June MARBI meetings.

☐ ***Proposal 88–2: Addition of a Code to Leader/17.*** This proposal calls for the addition of code "u—Unknown" to Leader/17 (Encoding Level) to enable an institution receiving or sending data having a local code in Leader/17 to indicate that it cannot adequately determine the appropriate USMARC encoding level.

Another proposal pertains to defining a 008 Fixed Length Data Elements field byte for computer files so as to allow for coded access to the intellectual level of a work.

☐ ***Proposal 88–3: Defining Byte 22 in Field 008 for Computer Files.*** This proposal calls for defining byte 22 (Intellectual Level Code) in field 008 for computer files.

A fourth proposal pertains to two specific 008 elements for music and reflects the consensus reached when Discussion Paper No. 15 was discussed at the June MARBI meetings.

☐ ***Proposal 86–15: Make Byte 21 (Existence of Parts) in Field 008 for Music Obsolete.*** This proposal recommends that 008/21 be made obsolete and that the *MARC Formats for Bibliographic Data* description of 008/20 (Format of Music Manuscript or Printed Music) be revised to indicate that the element should be coded without reference to the presence or absence of parts.

The last proposal pertains to additions/changes needed to the USMARC authorities format.

☐ ***Proposal 87–10: Additions/Changes to Byte 2 in Subfield ‡w for Authorities.*** The proposal calls for additions/changes to byte 2 (Earlier Cataloging Rules Code) of subfield ‡w (Control subfield) in the authorities format so as to enable one to indicate that a 4XX tracing is (1) an earlier form in which the name heading was

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Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin,* Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Bruce Tapper, Editor

Buddy Rogers' Memories Take Flight at "Wings" Screening

The Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division (M/B/RS) sponsored a special screening of "Wings," the first film to win an Oscar, with a special appearance by Charles "Buddy" Rogers on October 27. The event marked the 60th anniversary of the birth of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences and the beginning of a series of free screenings in the Mary Pickford Theater of the first ten Academy Award-winning pictures.

Deputy Librarian William J. Welsh with Buddy Rogers at the reception on October 27.

Buddy Rogers gives his autograph to Tina Carter, LSSO.

"People tend to remember where they first saw 'Wings,' " said Robert Saudek, chief, M/B/RS.

The film was significant, not only for its Oscar, but also for its realistic air combat scenes and commercial success. The movie opened at the Criterion Theatre in New York City on August 12, 1927, and went on to break attendance records at theaters across the world.

In the film, a young man played by Buddy Rogers comes of age amid the romance and reality of the First World War. Clara Bow plays the girl next door, who follows the young pilot to France in hopes of requited love. Buddy's affections, however, are reserved for the wealthy ingenue, played by Jobyna Ralston, who in turn is really only interested in Buddy's rival, played by Richard Arlen. Is it any wonder that Mendelssohn's "A Mid-Summer Night's Dream" figures heavily in the original score?

J. S. Zamecnik (1872–1953) composed the music for "Wings." For this screening, the Music Division's Gillian Anderson synchronized the score for the piano accompaniment which was performed by Christine Niehaus.

William Wellman, himself a veteran pilot of the Lafayette Escadrille, directed the air-combat scenes for which Buddy Rogers had to learn to fly.

"I wasn't afraid to fly, but I was afraid of him," said Rogers of Wellman. "I wanted to please him."

Rogers' flying instructor was known simply as "Van," but when he later became in charge of the Air Force most people knew him as Hoyt Vandenberg. If the air scenes

(Continued on p. 519)

Buddy Rogers (left), Mrs. Robert Saudek, and Hon. True Davis.

Reports from the 80th Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries, Held in Chicago

"We the People" was appropriately chosen as the theme of the 80th Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL), held at the Hyatt Regency in Chicago, July 5–8, to mark the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution. Law libraries play a supportive role as repositories of our legal heritage and provide the public with access to laws and legislation. The keynote speaker for the opening luncheon was one of this country's foremost experts on constitutional law, Laurence H. Tribe, professor of law at Harvard University.

Attended by 2,356 participants, the convention was the second largest in the association's history. The program offered a wide array of educational panel discussions, business meetings, social events, exhibits of legal resources and demonstrations of new library products. On the average, four programs were scheduled concurrently. Many lectures focused on the impact that the U.S. Constitution has had on the formation of law and on individual rights, but a large number covered various other topics of interest to the membership, as illustrated by the following reports written by staff members of the Library of Congress who attended the Meeting.

—Marie-Louise H. Bernal

The U.S. Constitution

Carol D. Billings, director, Law Library of Louisiana, served as coordinator/moderator of the panel, "1787: A Revolution in Favor of Government." The speakers, a historian and a legal scholar, discussed the U.S. Constitution from the different perspectives of their disciplines. John P. Kaminski, director of the Center for the Study of the American Constitution, University of Wisconsin, began his talk with a brief overview of the economic and political conditions of the United States up to the 1787 convention. The convention delegates, contrary to instructions from the Congress and state legislatures, totally abandoned the Articles of Confederation which were to be revised, and instead drafted a constitution which created a new form of national government. Consequently when the Constitution was presented to the American people, September 17, 1787, it became the object of debate and separated the country. The debate surrounding the ratification of the Constitution centered on two questions: (1) would the new government protect the rights of the people secured under the Declaration of Independence? and (2) would the new government be able to control itself? The states decided that the government could control itself if it had a safeguard, namely the Bill of Rights. Dr. Kaminski concluded that "with the adoption of the Bill of Rights in 1791, the Constitution had become the fruition of the Declaration of Independence."

Philip B. Kurland, professor of law, University of Chicago, observed that the convention delegates wanted to establish a strong government that would protect the rights of the people, but not so strong as to threaten those rights. The convention sought to achieve the objectives of the Constitution in three ways: (1) by establishing a representative government; (2) by distributing and limiting power (i.e., separation of power); and (3) although created implicitly, by supplying the means for the development of a rule of law.

Dr. Kurland contended that although the Constitution provides a system of checks and balances so that no single branch of government can monopolize power, it does not provide for separation of power. He further stated that the system of checks and balances had not prevented the "undue accumulation of power in the presidency." With respect to the rule of law, Dr. Kurland indicated that the Constitution implied "that the basic principles of common law were to be adopted." In fact, the states had already adopted, in part, the rules of common law. The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution (even with the addition of the Bill of Rights) did not confer new rights to the people. The rights of the people were already established in English law and were in existence before either document came into being.

—Sandra Hawkins

Cost Effective Acquisitions: Or, Where Do We Go from Here?

Panelists at one session discussed techniques that law librarians can use to cope with the increasing cost of acquiring law books. The panel was sponsored by the State, Court, and County Special Interest Section, the Technical Services Special Interest Section, and the Committee on Relations with Publishers and Dealers.

The discussion on cost-effective acquisitions dealt with law librarians as consumers and the techniques they use in dealing with major, domestic law book companies to compensate for the increase in prices, especially of upkeep services. The panel, moderated by Marvin R. Anderson, Minnesota State law librarian, featured law librarians from a law school, Carl A. Yirka, associate librarian, New York Law School Library; from a public library, Kendall F. Svengalis, state law librarian of Rhode Island; and from a law firm, Mary Ann Roman, librarian at Barnes and Thornburg of Indianapolis.

The talks focused on the problem of rising law book costs and budgets not able to keep pace with inflationary prices that were considerably higher than the consumer price index. The panelists discussed various methods they use to deal with these increasing prices and techniques to control expenditures. These included discretionary purchases, the "right-to-order" approach, monitoring the use of loose-leaf sets and services, bulk sale discounts, cost-effective cancellations, the use of secondary market book dealers, and the need to exert influence on law book publishers' pricing practices.

—Carleton W. Kenyon

Issues of Confidentiality: Ethics and Responsibility in the Special Library

Focusing on ethical issues that arise in a special library setting, three reference librarians, each representing a different type of library, provided examples of ethical dilemmas they have encountered while performing their duties. The discussion, which was moderated by Justine Kalka of the New York City law firm of Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen and Katz, addressed special problems that occur in county law libraries, corporate business libraries, and academic medical libraries.

Joanne Beal, reference librarian at the Dayton (Ohio) County Law Library, addressed issues of impartiality, confidentiality, and conflict of interest. She reflected on the difficulty of providing impartial service in a county law library to attorneys on opposing sides of a law suit—in which one lawyer might benefit from research assistance previously provided to the opposing attorney. She noted, however, that research is only one factor affecting the outcome in a lawsuit; facts of a given case, an attorney's reasoning power, and a litigator's courtroom abilities are at least as important as the research performed.

Impartiality and conflict-of-interest issues can also develop in a county law library setting, particularly when litigants, whose attorneys are library patrons, employ spouses or friends of a reference librarian. She emphasized, however, that the most important ethical problem arising frequently involves confidentiality. She opined that the demands of preserving confidentiality in a law library setting is the product of the nature of the practice of law. In addition to having the library administration maintain detailed written policy guidelines that insulate reference librarians from charges of inadequate service or uncooperative behavior, the reference librarian should exercise good judgment when performing reference duties.

Nancy B. Rainey, head of public services at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science (PCPS), addressed the ethical dilemmas afflicting reference services in a private academic medical library. She emphasized that her reference staff has to exercise extreme caution in answering questions involving drug identification, drug interaction complications, and drug toxicity and possible side-effects. Ms. Rainey speculated that although ultimate decision-making authority resides with the health-care provider/requester, librarians providing inadequate, inaccurate, or interpretive information could be subjected to lawsuits in which the courts may hold the librarians to a pharmacist's duty of care instead of a librarian's duty of care. She provided examples of specific incidents she and her staff have encountered in her library and described how her library attempts to avoid such problems.

Deonna Taylor, a senior research librarian with Shearson, Lehman/American Express, addressed ethical concerns of a corporation's business library. She stated that ethics provide vague and frustrating problems in the business community, and she said many of her contemporaries have concluded that ethics are abstract principles with no applicability in practical business situations. Her comments focused on the ethics of misrepresenting oneself in order to obtain information not otherwise available and on the parameters of maintaining confidentiality in a business library. Using information brokers to obtain information with which one does not want to be identified alleviates any need to misrepresent oneself, she suggested. Regarding confidentiality issues, she advised that all information learned in one's work environment should not be disclosed to anyone, even one's spouse. The session was concluded with a brief question-and-answer period.

—Marlene C. McGuirl

Changing Relationships Between Public Services and Technical Services

Dana Dvorak, head of cataloging at the Law Society of Upper Canada Great library, and Joan Howland, assistant director of the University of California-Berkeley Law Library, served as joint coordinators of the program, which focused on the methods by which librarians in cataloging, acquisitions, and reference can become better attuned to one another's needs and work together to serve law library users better.

Adrienne Adan, associate law librarian for technical services at the University of California-Los Angeles Law Library, geared her presentation toward academic and public libraries. Automation, which first appeared in technical services, has demonstrated links between library functions which were not as evident when done by manual procedures. The advent of the automated law library has resulted in a much closer link between cataloging, acquisitions, and interlibrary loan

functions. Reference also has much stronger links to the other functions, since reference librarians have much to contribute to information in online catalogs. Reference librarians also need more information from other library areas to train users to use online systems effectively. Computer skills, documents skills, and skills in esoteric languages have blurred the lines of division traditionally followed in law libraries. As a result, some law libraries are serving as models in trying new arrangements, all of which presuppose good support staff. Ms. Adan suggested that all law librarians share time at the reference desk and search the online catalogs, possibly with the idea of job-sharing or periodic job rotation. Since the goal of law libraries is to serve their users best, she suggested furthering this goal by substituting the term "co-directors" for the outdated terms "public" and "technical."

Michael Gorman, director of general services at the University of Illinois Law Library-Champaign Library, one of the leading model law libraries attempting the elimination of public and technical services barriers, spoke from his experience. Law library department reorganization has come about because of automation, better use of decreased levels of library funding, library user expectations of more services, and increased professional expectations of librarians. Mr. Gorman stated that allowing support staff to take over some of the nonprofessional aspects of library functions and using automation as a tool have allowed the regrouping of public and technical services librarians around library users. All librarians would be in direct service to the public, using the whole range of their library skills. This decentralization of all professional library skills and the concentration of paraprofessionals and the use of automation goes on in small law libraries now because of necessity. These small libraries get good user response because of total professional attention to user needs. Attempts should be made to bring this concept of reorganization to larger law libraries, as well. According to Mr. Gorman, one necessary step in this direction would be dramatically to improve library education which overemphasizes automation and does not properly equip librarians with the skills they will need in their positions.

Clare Lyons, librarian at the Ontario Labour Relations Board, spoke on the integration of public and technical services in a one-person law library, with particular attention to the importance of shared or cooperative cataloging on library functions and on services to users. Shared cataloging has become important because of library economics. She pointed out that shared cataloging compromises do not allow as much flexibility, but the standards do result in conformity. Ms. Lyons noted that problems may arise in very specialized libraries where changes or additions may have to be made for better access, but that in general shared cataloging has had positive consequences. It has resulted in the elimination of unnecessary duplication of titles, making acquisitions more cost effective; it has reduced the amount of time spent on cataloging and interlibrary loan; and it has allowed librarians to spend more time effectively helping library users.

A question-and-answer period followed the program.

—Susan Watkins

Binding Decisions: Options, Standards, Practices

At a program on "Binding Decisions, Options, Standards, and Practices," sponsored by the AALL Technical Services Special Interest Section, Janis Johnston of the University of Notre Dame Law Library presented the results of a survey of law library binding activities conducted in January–February 1987 on behalf of the Serials Standing Committee. She described a range of responses, concluding with a profile of the average-size law library having a binding workload of about 900 volumes per year, operating with a $6,000 budget.

Among the concerns raised by the 112 law libraries participating in the survey were (1) how to handle backlogs resulting from not being able to replace missing issues in a timely manner and (2) how to reduce the time-consuming, manual record-keeping systems required in binding preparation.

Sally Grauer, another speaker, serves as executive director of the Library Binding Institute (LBI), a trade association established in 1935 to represent commercial binders, suppliers, and various institutions including libraries. She described the developments of the association's new standards for library binding, published in 1986 in its eighth edition. This publication specifies the materials and methods needed to establish and maintain a comprehensive binding program. She also summarized other services of the LBI, including its interest in book testing, preservation techniques, and quality control of its members' binding products.

The session concluded with remarks by Jan Merrill-Oldham, the head of the Preservation Department, University of Connecticut. She summarized the current state of library binding industry procedures, the various methods of leaf attachment, and research and development trends. Of the five basic leaf attachment options (recasing; sewing through the folds; double-fan adhesive binding; oversewing; and boxing), she suggested that adhesive binding be given greater consideration as a replacement for oversewing as the standard leaf attachment technique.

Program coordinator and moderator Patricia Denham of the University of Cincinnati Law Library urged

law librarians to become better informed on various binding options and to work closely with their binders to ensure that their collections and users needs are met.

—Rose Marie Clemandot

Cataloging Loose-Leaf Publications Under the New Library of Congress Guidelines

Issues relating to recent Library of Congress guidelines for describing loose-leaf publications were the topic of an AALL Technical Services Special Interest Section program, "Cataloging Loose-Leaf Publications Under the New L.C. Guidelines." Mary Anne Denham of Georgetown University Law Center, moderator of the program, introduced the participants: Rhonda L. Mittan, Los Angeles County Law Library; Jean P. Altschuler, George Washington University Jacob Burns Law Library; and Richard C. Amelung, St. Louis University Law Library.

The speakers raised issues relating to the 1986 Library of Congress work entitled "Cataloging Rules for the Description of Looseleaf Publications" and focused their examples on: (1) a practical application of the new rules; (2) the descriptive treatment of variously issued loose-leaf editions and modifications needed on the bibliographic records; and (3) the pitfalls in distinguishing between works cataloged as loose-leaf monographs and those cataloged as serials.

—Rose-Marie Clemandot

Securities Law Update

Sabrina Pacifici, librarian at Sidley and Austin, served as coordinator and moderator of the session on securities law, sponsored by the Private Law Libraries Special Interest Section.

Daniel Schneider, an attorney with Schiff, Hardin and Waite, discussed two trends in the securities area. The first trend, automation, started in the late 1960s, with the regulation of securities becoming more centralized or interconnected by computers. Access to critical market information on various products also became more centralized due to automation, with the result of ready access to price relationships of products in various markets. Program trading, or trading by computer programs, became the norm for shares, options, futures, and other securities. Markets or pieces of markets were melded together. The speaker said that the culmination of this trend is a much more highly centralized system of securities regulation, with access to much more information in non-securities markets than was previously available. Mr. Schneider discussed a second trend, increasing economic analysis in securities regulation. When the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) was first created in 1934, the commissioners were lawyers. Their attention was given to legal analysis of the issues before them, with very little economic analysis. Since that time, the role of economists in SEC policy and development has been expanded. Currently, two of the five commissioners are economists and in his opinion they have brought an economic point of view to the analysis of securities regulation, with much greater quantities of economic information considered and discussed in the regulatory process. Presentations to the SEC must now contain great amounts of economic information in addition to the legal analysis of issues involved.

Kenneth B. Davis, Jr., professor at the University of Wisconsin Law School at Madison, discussed two kinds of insider trading. He first described the traditional inside information case, relating to the intrinsic value of the information that corporate officers, senior employees, and management learn about in the course of their duties. The use of this information to convince shareholders to buy or sell and to manipulate stock prices up or down results in the violation of the officers' fiduciary duty and is a violation of SEC Rule 10b-5. Mr. Davis then discussed the second type of insider trading, which is the market information case. He said that market information does not come from within the corporation but from outside sources. The line of cases on market information violations have said that there must be duty to disclose the information and a breach of that duty, but the courts have not really defined the type of duty involved. The United States Supreme Court has granted *certiorari* for a market information case and will perhaps address the issue in its decision. In addition, Mr. Davis suggested watching both houses of Congress for legislation governing insider trading.

John J. Sable, an attorney with Sidley and Austin, discussed the takeover process, where there is an increasing amount of both Federal and state regulation. He detailed the provisions of the Williams Act of 1968, which takes a disclosure-oriented approach to the filing of statements with the SEC, and also covered the applicable provisions of the Securities Act of 1933 and several related Federal and state statutes. After describing some of the tactics used by raiders in the takeover process, Mr. Sable then discussed some defense strategies used against takeover bids. He noted the growing importance of state corporation laws in this area, as well as increased activism by the Federal government. The SEC has become more active in this area, as has the Congress. The speaker concluded with a prediction of a much more regulated environment for the takeover process in the near future.

—Susan Watkins

Copyright: Fair Use and New Technology

A panel moderated by Rita Reusch, director of the University of Utah Law Library, discussed how technological change has strained the legal parameters and balancing of rights provided by the Copyright Act of 1976.

Harvey Shapiro, an attorney with the New York law firm of Sargoy, Stein & Hanft that represents the motion picture industry, discussed technological advancements that enhance the reproduction of audiovisual works and how these advancements have affected his client. Ron Palenski, general counsel to ADAPSO, a computer software trade association, discussed the issues of software protection under the copyright law. Mary Hutchings Reed, an attorney with the Chicago law firm of Sidley and Austin and counsel to the American Library Association, provided insight into the library's position on copyright law with respect to software and audiovisual formats. The discussion concluded with the panelists taking written questions from the audience.

Mr. Shapiro provided information on the basic constitutional and statutory framework protecting copyrights, and then focused his remarks on one of the statutorily defined rights enumerated in the act, namely the right to public performances of one's copyrighted work. He provided insight as to the problems of the common-law evolution of the definition of "public performance," and illustrated the problems with recent case developments. Addressing how fair-use provisions affected his client, and expressing the industry's position thereon, Mr. Shapiro emphasized that recent cases reflect the court's view that the most important factor in determining what constitutes fair use is "the effect of the use on the potential market for the work." In conclusion, Mr. Shapiro cautioned that librarians should carefully ascertain whether a copyrighted work is readily available from the publisher before reproducing it.

Mr. Palenski's address focused on the scope of rights provided in section 117 of the 1976 Copyright Act, and the copyright law's general provisions as they affect the computer software industry. He opened his remarks with an overview of the historical development of computer software protection, noting that 12 years elapsed between the first registration and the right being legislatively established. He said academic debate continues to focus on whether computer programs should be considered subject matter legally capable of copyright protection, primarily because of the functional nature of a program.

Mr. Palenski spoke of the "epidemic proportions" of unauthorized computer software reproduction in the United States, quoting from studies that reveal that approximately one-half of all computer programs in use in the United States are unauthorized reproductions of originals. From 1981 to 1984, the industry estimates it lost approximately $1.3 billion, and in 1985 alone, it lost approximately $800 million. To combat future losses from the use of unauthorized reproductions, ADAPSO developed a four-point program which includes: (1) actively enforcing members' copyrights through litigation; (2) developing technical protection standards, which was later abandoned as a result of adverse user reaction; (3) seeking legislative measures to protect and assist the organization's efforts to protect its copyrights; and (4) implementing a public-education program. He also described the software industry's new approach in overcoming the first-sale doctrine's impact. The industry has begun utilizing "shrink-wrap" licenses, which provide that the "purchaser" who opens the packaging containing the software becomes a "licensee" and must comply with restrictions on use of the merchandise as provided in the license agreement. Remedies for violating the terms include not only the remedies that may be available under the Copyright Act, but also breach-of-contract remedies. He noted that the industry recently persuaded a Member of the House of Representatives to introduce legislation specifically to overturn the first-sale doctrine as it applies to computer software.

Ms. Reed opened her remarks by stating that there was generally a good relationship between librarians, as facilitators of information, and publishers, as producers of information. The remainder of her remarks were responses to the views of Mr. Shapiro and Mr. Palenski, noting the American Library Association's opinion as to the use of these new information formats under the Copyright Act. While there are no hard and fast guidelines for librarians to turn to when confronted with these new technology problems, Ms. Reed did suggest that her recently published book *Copyright Primer for Librarians and Educators* may be of some help in determining what can or cannot be rejected.

—Marlene C. McGuirl

On Preparing a New Generation of Law Librarians Specializing in Foreign, Comparative, and International Law

A session on how to prepare a new generation of law librarians specializing in foreign, comparative, and international law was coordinated and moderated by Jacob Korevaar. Of Dutch origin, he is the foreign and international law librarian at Harvard University. He is an example of a current situation in which the majority of foreign and international law librarians are civil-law lawyers who came to this country as immigrants; many are now approaching retirement age. Mr.

Korevaaar gathered a panel of specialists in the field to discuss how to "pass the torch" to a new generation of law librarians.

Timothy Kearley, associate law librarian at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, opened the discussion, estimating that there are between 25 and 30 foreign and international law librarian positions vacant in the United States. While earlier there was mainly a need for a custodian of the foreign and international collections, today's specialist must also be able to analyze, interpret, and develop his area of responsibility. Judging from the number of new books and journals in the field, it is evident that even a small collection needs at least one person on the staff who is familiar with GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), EC (European Community), United Nations documentation, and foreign legal sources. Prof. Kearley, who recently returned from a year's sabbatical in the Federal Republic of Germany, stressed the importance of learning foreign languages. He also suggested that the AALL sponsor more foreign and international programs and longer institutes leading to certificates of competence. In view of the importance of practical experience and the value of exchange programs and internships, he proposed closer cooperation with the International Association of Law Libraries (IALL) in order to establish contacts with foreign colleagues.

Educational prerequisites for foreign and international law librarians were addressed by Blanka Kudej, assistant librarian for special collections at the New York State University Law Library. Ms. Kudej placed equal importance on three major requirements for a foreign and international law librarian: a law degree (either common or civil law), a library degree, and a wide knowledge of foreign languages. However, it is difficult to recruit and retain someone with all these qualifications, since few employers are able to offer adequate compensation.

The third speaker, Jan Stephan, foreign and international law librarian emeritus from Harvard University and the Swiss Institute of Comparative Law in Lausanne, Switzerland, was unable to attend the convention. Instead, his prepared notes were read by Wes Daniels, law librarian at the University of Miami Law Library, Coral Gables, Fla. Dr. Stephan, an immigrant lawyer from Czechoslovakia, entered the law library field at the age of 57. His practical advice for the novice was to try to find a tutor, and he stressed the necessity to become familiar with the collection, to peruse new books and serials, to take time to talk to foreign visitors, to study abroad, and most importantly, to publish.

The last speaker was Jane Rubens, librarian at Coudert Brothers. Her experience is typical for a librarian at a private law firm. If an office has any foreign and international legal materials at all, they usually remain the domain of one of the partners of the law firm. Before the departure of this partner, there would be no need for a librarian. In Ms. Rubens' opinion, only very large law firms need a full-time specialist in foreign and international materials, and she recommended formal education in combination with openness and self-motivation for on-the-job training.

—Marie-Louise H. Bernal

Chinese Commercial Law for the Non-Specialist

Daniel L. Wade, foreign and international law librarian at Yale University School of Law, was the coordinator of the program on Chinese commercial law, sponsored by the Foreign, Comparative and International Law Special Interest Section, featuring a panel of experts in the field.

Serving as the moderator, Robert C. Berring, director of the Law Library and dean of the School of Library Science, University of California at Berkeley, opened the discussion by giving a brief presentation on the current state of Chinese legal research in the United States. In Prof. Berring's experience, the main obstacle for a beginner approaching Chinese law is the necessity to look beyond the well-known Western perspective and see to the *function* of the law. The usual tendency is to expect finding equivalents to common and civil law concepts such as codes, rules, regulations, judges, etc. During the 20th century, foreign legal expertise has at various times been drawn upon to help modernize the Chinese legal system. These law reform movements failed, largely because they disregarded China's own highly developed tradition. The Cultural Revolution marked a turning point when China, while seeking inspiration from its own tradition, was finally able to integrate foreign and international practices within its own system of law.

Preston Tolbert, partner of Baker and McKenzie in Washington, D.C., represented the practitioner's point of view and spoke on the topic of sales, licensing, and joint ventures. Dr. Tolbert described the frustration in negotiating with Chinese trading partners. The foreigner is often at a disadvantage, because the Chinese sources are less accessible and less complete. The future, however, looks more promising, since Chinese law is in the process of developing and China has signed and acceded to ir ortant international agreements, which together with case law will take on a more significant role, especially in international transactions.

Representing the academic and scholarly point of view, James Feinerman, professor, Georgetown University of Law Center, described the Chinese

law-making process and various research tools available to non-Chinese-speaking students. Dr. Feinerman pointed out the existing hierarchy of law and the difficulty of monitoring legal developments. Even in the vernacular, there is a lack of organized compilation of the massive body of law. Compounding the problem is the constant shortage of books. The demand for new literature is such that a title might be out of print within a week, sometimes within hours. Dr. Feinerman regarded the Library of Congress as having the most comprehensive collection of Chinese legal materials outside of China and praised the Law Library's Far Eastern Law Division for its publications and services to researchers in the field. Besides some recent commercial publications, the speaker recommended various U.S. Government publications, particularly by the Department of Commerce, Chinese government publications printed in Hong Kong, and law school journals focusing on the Far East.

The speakers provided several handouts and the participants took full advantage of the opportunity to address the panel with issues of particular concern during the concluding question-and-answer period.

—Marie-Louise H. Bernal

Librarians! Don't Make Me Laugh

Law librarians had a chance to chuckle at themselves at one AALL program, which was a light and humorous look at librarians, especially law librarians, their image and their humorous side and their use of humor. The entire program permitted the speakers to try out their best one-liners. However, there was a more serious side.

Emily Greenberg, the librarian at the University of Baltimore Law Library, as program moderator, turned the program over to Dr. Ellio Oring, a professor of anthropology at California State University. In discussing "What Is Humor and How Does It Work?" Dr. Oring said that "humor is the perception of appropriate incongruity" and that it develops when the incongruity is resolved. Professor Oring showed, through the use of examples, how complex humor can be. He pointed out that in the course of a serious discussion humor does not count. A witty comment, however, is a break, though it should not be taken seriously. How do you handle a joke that strikes a nerve? If one reacts angrily one changes a light moment into a serious one, and risks being charged as having no sense of humor. If one takes offense at a joke, it suggests there is something in the joke that someone could believe, that the images are believable. Librarians should ignore the image and be thankful they are noticed. There are many groups that no one ever notices.

Dr. Norman D. Stevens, director of University libraries at the University of Connecticut at Storrs and also director of Molesworth Institute, spoke on the history of library humor. He said that there is little known on the subject. "We even need work on our cataloging," he said. "We need a better su[b]ject heading—'Library Science—Anecdotes, facetiae, satire, etc.,' just does not cut it. Has anyone ever seen facetiae?"

Dr. Stevens related some library jokes, such as one about a reference librarian who received a telephone inquiry as to the gestation period of the lemming. The patron hung up when the librarian replied, "Just a second," as she looked up the answer. Dr. Stevens said he is looking for a current library humorist. He mentioned that Edmund lester Pearson may have been the first library humorist. While at the New York Public Library in the early 1900s, he wrote about an increase in interest in cinnamon buns as a result of the library's publishing a bibliography entitled "Bibliography of Buns, Foreign and Domestic." In the library's annual report he wanted to include a table showing the total weight of chewing gum scraped from under library desks and chairs.

Robert Berring, professor of law, director of the Law Library, and dean of the School of Library and Information Studies at the University of California, Berkeley, discussed humor as it applies to law libraries and the image they project.

In one of his classes he asked his students to find three jokes about their future profession. A student later reported he could not find any jokes. The professor replied, "Oh, you want to become a librarian."

—Leverett L. Preble

MARC Update *(Continued from p. 510)*

established in the national authority file and, further, if it was the pre-AACR 2 form of heading in existence in the national authority file at the time of the change to AACR 2 or (2) an earlier form in which the subject heading was established.

Discussion Papers

Two discussion papers are to be considered at the January MARBI meetings:

☐ ***Discussion Paper No. 18: How to Handle Broadcast Date and Time Information.*** This paper is concerned with providing access to broadcast date and time for works broadcast on radio or television, including scripts for such works.

☐ **Discussion Paper No. 19: AAT Considerations.** This paper is concerned with *Art and Architecture Thesaurus* (AAT) terms, particularly with terms that have been combined to form expressions or strings.

AAT users may want to label the facet from which each term in an expression or string came from on their bibliographic records; in addition, they may want to identify which term in a multi-term expression is the focus term.

For specifics on the dates, times, and locations in which the proposals and discussion papers will be discussed, please contact Sally H. McCallum, Chief, Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540; or call (202) 287-6237. The proposals and discussion papers are available from the Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS), Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20541, as part of the subscription service *USMARC Formats: Proposed Changes*. A one-year subscription to this service consists of four mailings; the mailings include all material being considered by the USMARC advisory group (which includes MARBI), the results of deliberations on the proposals, and other related material. CDS is offering a half-year subscription for $20 which includes the last two mailings (containing the five proposals and two discussion papers described above) of this subscription year.

Library Issues New Network Planning Paper

The Cataloging Distribution Service of the Library of Congress has made available another report from the Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee (NAC), "Nationwide Networking: Proceedings of the Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee Meetings, July and December 1986." It is issued as Number 15 in the series of Network Planning Papers by the Network Development and MARC Standards Office. This report combines the final two in the series of four program sessions on the topic of nationwide networking.

In July, NAC focused on the major areas of concern—linking, standards, education, public policy, economics—resulting from previous deliberations. Background papers, prepared for that meeting, are included in appendixes B to F.

The December program session resulted in the issuance of a common vision statement and an action agenda comprising a number of tasks toward the realization of that common vision. At that meeting, Henriette D. Avram, assistant librarian for processing services and chair of NAC, outlined the past events that led to a series of four program sessions by NAC in the quest toward a common vision in networking. Her paper is titled, "Two Years in the Making: A Common Vision of Networking." Another paper prepared for the December program session is by Vivian J. Arterbery, the executive director of the U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) titled, "NCLIS: A Look Ahead." Also included is "Library Networking: A NAC Action Agenda." It is the action agenda comprising a number of tasks that all NAC members agreed to undertake to work toward the NAC agreed upon common vision.

"Nationwide Networking: Proceedings of the Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee Meetings, July and December 1986" (ISBN 0-8444-0573-6), 65 p., can be obtained for $7.50 from the Customer Services Section, Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20541.

The results of the May and December 1985 NAC meetings on the topic of nationwide networking have been published and are available in the Network Planning Paper series, nos. 12 and 13, titled "Key Issues in the Networking Field Today" and "Toward a Common Vision in Library Networking." Each is available for $7.50 per copy from the above address.

Questions concerning the work of the Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee and its publications should be directed to Sigrid G. Harriman, Secretariat, NAC, Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

"Buddy" Rogers *(Continued from p. 511)*

look exactly like they were shot from a camera sitting on the front of the plane, that's because they were. In addition to controlling the joystick, pilot Rogers had to operate the camera with a hidden button in the cockpit. In the rear of the aircraft, the future head of the Air Force crouched, ready to take over if things got out of hand. All this, according to Rogers, was for $75 a week, less $10 for costume charges. For $500, one could purposely crash a biplane, as did Dick Grace in his many stunts.

Other memories shared by "Buddy" Rogers included waiting for clouds to match up air-combat scenes during their nine months of shooting in Texas and visits by New York bankers concerned by the film's budget, which itself took off into the stratosphere at $900,000. It was the most expensive film of its time.

During the intermission for the special screening, Al Bayer, a long-time friend of Rogers, sang a musical tribute to the cinematic ace and benefactor of the Library's Mary Pickford Theater.

"Mary knows what's going on in her theater," Rogers said.

STAFF NEWS

A Modern Renaissance Woman Masters Law, History, and Art

What do lily ponds, Class K, and abstract sculpture have in common? The answer: Jolande Goldberg.

Dr. Goldberg, a 20-year veteran of the Library of Congress, is an internationally known expert for her work on the Class K classification system for law in the Subject Cataloging Division of Processing Services. When not working at the Library, she may be found elbow deep in clay, preparing a cast model for a garden sculpture, such as a public fountain for her birthplace in Pforzheim, West Germany. At another time, she might be heard to discuss fund-raising ideas at a board meeting of the artists' cooperative, Torpedo Factory, in Alexandria, Va. Or, this diminutive, energetic lawyer, classification specialist, artist, mother, and businesswoman may be found installing lily ponds, another of her specialties.

A magna cum laude graduate in law from the University of Heidelberg, Dr. Goldberg also studied classical languages and music in the German humanist tradition. In addition, she received extensive training in art from her father, a well-known painter in southwestern Germany. While a research member of the Heidelberg Academy of Sciences and Humanities, she wrote prolifically for publication on a broad spectrum of topics, including cultural and socioeconomic history.

But scholarly endeavors did not absorb all of her energies; she continued her art studies—in painting and, eventually, in pottery and sculpture. Today she is a designer for her own studio, The Free Form, Inc., of Alexandria, a design group for art and garden design. Her show gardens have won several awards, and her art has been exhibited in museums and featured and reviewed in national and international professional journals, such as the *Brooklyn Botanical Garden: Garden Ornament,* Time-Life Books, *Country* magazine, *Ceramics Monthly,* and *Gold and Silver.*

A charter member of the Torpedo Factory, Dr. Goldberg serves on the Board of Friends of the Factory, which supports the enterprise of more than 200 professional artists who share 85 studios in the converted World War I weapons plant located on the banks of the Potomac River.

The West German native visited the United States in 1964 and returned permanently in 1967 after earning a doctorate in law from the University of Heidelberg. When asked how she came to pursue such varied careers, Dr. Goldberg replied that both art and law require the mastery of pattern recognition and abstraction—two processes that are necessary "for all activities of the mind and that underlie most artistic processes. Studying art and law, then, incorporates a symmetry of research, thought, and creativity.

Jolande Goldberg, left, and her friend, Lotte Dolezalek, collaborate on one of their sculptures.

Certainly the pattern of her life has been one of synthesis. When a German friend and jewelry maker, Gretchen Raben, turned to her for some sculptured art objects to help fill out an exhibit of Ms. Raben's work, the combination of media was so enthusiastically received that Dr. Goldberg has since been a tireless exponent of cooperation and collaboration in the visual arts. Believing that one's mind is an extension of another's and that collaboration sparks even greater creativity and satisfaction of all involved, Dr. Goldberg advocates the sharing of ideas in library classification development. "I keep close ties with many

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different specialists and scholars in the field, and many have become my friends through our work," she said.

Dr. Goldberg's 20 years of experience at the Library have given her a background in many areas of law: tribal, civil, social, customary, and common. She comments that we have yet to compile and disseminate the histories of law and the impact of law on the story of man, whether that law be of European (Roman or Celtic), Biblical, Islamic, African, Ancient Near Eastern, or Chinese origin, or as far back as written records exist. As the principal designer of classification systems for foreign and international law at the Library, Dr. Goldberg works on the study of comparative laws and identification of common patterns to adapt in codifying tables in the classification procedures. She determines the structure of a legal system, breaks it down by topic, and then assigns a classification number and call number, thus creating an encyclopedic structure. Among her more important and highly regarded books and articles are books on the classification of laws of Europe, France, and Germany. A recent article, "The Library of Congress Class KK: Law of Germany/A Historical Review of Law Classification," was published in the *International Festschrift: Parliament and Library* (K. G. Sauer, 1986). The festschrift honors Wolfgang Dietz, the retiring director of the Parliamentary Library, Federal Republic of Germany, with contributions from the major parliamentary libraries of the world. Dr. Goldberg is also the author of an article in the *Law Library Journal* 79 (1987) 67-91: "Library of Congress Law Classification. The Regional Schedules." The paper is intended as a commentary for the user of the schedules KJ-KKZ: Law of Europe and guides the reader systematically through the various states of the Class K development process.

She says of her work: "It is an on-going dialogue in text and form in cooperation with both the minds of the past and those today. The classification schedule, with its component parts, is a major statement of intellectual principles in regard to its content and its form, and it is a statement of aesthetics in regard to style. It should be stimulating for the user to pass through periods and centuries past, sampling and tasting thoughts, concepts, and names. The schedules we devise should be touchstones and communicators of civilization."

In her art, she also demonstrates an appreciation of order in nature; natural forms are expressed in her free-form sculptures. Working in stoneware, porcelain, and bronze, she has designed pieces ranging in size and scope from small objets d'art to monumental sculptures. Her fascination with nature's images and patterns led her to design sculpture for the open air, especially for gardens. Among the unique fountains she has designed are water murals for garden courts, which are wall-mounted fountains that in effect "sculpt the water." She feels that, ideally, all people should have access to a garden fountain or pool on their property, which she describes as a quiet, contemplative retreat in which to relax utterly and to reflect—a private preserve in which to soothe body and soul.

Dr. Goldberg now works with a partner, Lotte Dolezalek, to integrate classical styles with modern, creating fountains, large architectural panels, and sculpted garden vessels. The synthesis of Dolezalek's classic masques with Goldberg's free-form works is very appealing. Dr. Goldberg describes her contribution: "What you want to create is motion, which is our tradition. As the Greeks said, you want the art to move."

Dr. Goldberg still makes time to channel her more creative energies into a number of projects and exhibitions, including a commission to develop show gardens for the Lilypons Water Gardens near Frederick, Md.

While drawn in all her life's many directions, she still manages to guide her three children along creative paths, with even her youngest daughter, age 8, appearing to inherit her mother's legacy of art. Jolande Goldberg sums up all of her experiences with energetic optimism: "What I do now not only benefits me and my family but I truly hope will influence those that follow."

—Natalie Gawdiak and John Sullivan

Retired Employees Invited To Library for Holiday Festivities

The Library will welcome retired employees back to the Library for traditional holiday festivities that will include a carol sing and a luncheon on December 22.

Retirees will join all current Library employees in the Great Hall of the Thomas Jefferson Building for a carol sing at 11 a.m. Afterwards, they will be served a luncheon especially in their honor in the Montpelier Room on the sixth floor of the James Madison Memorial Building.

Invitations were mailed to retired employees last week. Any retired employee who has not received an invitation may call the Special Events Office at (202) 287-5219.

STAFF NEWS

Phill Gill Celebrates 25 Years with Copyright Office

Phill Gill, head, Literary II Section, Examining Division of the Copyright Office, celebrated 25 years with the Library of Congress in August.

Mr. Gill joined the Copyright Office as a GS-3 mail technician in 1962 "because I really needed a job." A native of Warrenton, Va., he had worked for his father's firm for a while as a bookkeeper and had sold life insurance before coming to the Library in search of a job. He said he has enjoyed his work since he joined the Copyright Office, and he has seen many changes from the time that he worked as a mail technician, stamping all outgoing mail—an original and four carbon copies—with the mailing date, and making as many as four messenger trips for the Copyright Office every day.

After less than a year in the Mail Room, Mr. Gill transferred to the Master Control Unit, where he was a searcher for approximately three years. "I was working on the lost-cases project with Edmond Bowie in the Examining Division when someone saw some of my little notes and realized I was at least semiliterate," he said. As a result, he had an opportunity to become a copyright examiner. He recalled that "the section head thought I should be a motion-picture examiner because, he said, I was 'strong as an ox,' " and at that time most of the motion-picture deposits were bulky 35-mm and 16-mm copies. So, for the next four or five years, he was the Examining Division's only motion-picture examiner—a job he loved doing. He used a makeshift microfilm viewer to examine the 35-mm and 16-mm films, but he had to wind odd sizes by hand through a 2½-square-foot felt-lined box. During his last year at this job, he probably reviewed 4,000 works, he said.

Mr. Gill's next assignment was as a visual arts examiner. Instead of one form to be filled out for one visual arts classification as is the practice today, there were 10 possible visual arts classifications, each with its own form to be completed by the examiner. Also, copyright applicants often preferred to submit samples of their work rather than identifying material as is required today. Mr. Gill remembers especially well a 6-foot-tall cigar-store Indian and a 6-foot-tall birdbath that were submitted for copyright. One corporation sent its deposits packed in popcorn in tubs that were six or eight feet across. "Those were wonderful days," Mr. Gill recalls. "We were in popcorn up to our knees."

By the time the current copyright laws went into effect, Mr. Gill had worked in the former Books Section for approximately 1½ years, had been a senior examiner in Visual Arts, and had gone back to Books—now known as the Literary Section—as a team leader.

Implementation of the then-new law meant long work days and weekend work as staff members attempted to cope with changes. "The simplest things weren't simple. Things that technicians clear today without batting an eye took time," Mr. Gill said. For example, registration of serials took a full two-page form instead of a four-line form. And the new form asked for *authorship,* a term that hadn't been used before, and "people went bonkers; they wrote in all sorts of things," Mr. Gill recalled.

"It's hard to look back today and realize the chaos that existed and the time it took to impose some order on it," he said. "You had to train people when you were only one-half step ahead of those you were trying to train."

Before becoming head of the Literary Section in 1984, Mr. Gill served a two-year tour in Performing Arts, where he ran the motion-picture team. He remembers his team and claimants as "super."

Mr. Gill lives with his wife, Kathy, in North Arlington. The couple loves to travel and planned to visit Australia and New Zealand—for the second time—for a month beginning in late October.

Francis X. Dwyer Dies

Francis X. Dwyer, who retired from the Library of Congress in February 1969 as associate law librarian of the Law Library, died at his residence in Chevy Chase, Md., on August 21. Mass was celebrated at Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Church in Bethesda, and interment was in Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

Mr. Dwyer served the Library of Congress for more than 27 years. He joined the Law Library in 1941 as assistant law librarian. He served as acting law librarian, and for more than ten years before his retirement he was associate law librarian. During his tenure, the Far Eastern Section was added to the Law Library and the Mid-European Law Project was established, enabling the Law Library to prepare reports and studies involving the use of 27 languages and pertaining to the law of 25 European jurisdictions as well as Latin American republics, China, Japan, Korea, and Thailand.

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Among his publications were standard bibliographies for use in legal research, *Visual Outline of Legal Research* and *Introduction to the Study of Law,* which he published with Edmund M. Morgan. His memberships in professional associations included the American Association of Law Libraries, the Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D.C., the Washington Foreign Law Society, the American Foreign Law Association, the American Bar Association, and the Federal Bar Association.

Mr. Dwyer graduated in 1923 from Harvard University with a bachelor's degree in English, magna cum laude; he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He received a master's degree from Harvard in 1924 and an LL.B. degree from Northeastern University Law School. Mr. Dwyer also attended Fordham University and the Catholic University of America. He was a member of the Massachusetts Bar Association and was admitted to practice in the U.S. Supreme Court.

"Bomb" Turns Out To Be Air-Duct Testing Device

What was originally thought to have been a bomb threat in the Jefferson building on Tuesday, November 24—and reported in the news media as such—were really 20-year-old pieces of the Library's own equipment. Workmen clearing a secure storage room under the control of the Architect of the Capitol found devices with which they were unfamiliar. They informed the Library Police who took the precaution of calling the Capitol Police who removed the devices from the building. The Capitol Police also closed some entrances and cleared some areas until the devices were well out of the building.

The devices turned out to be smoke-producing equipment used by engineers to study air currents. They had been left over from work done more than 20 years ago when air-conditioning was installed in the Jefferson building.

Staff Activities

John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book, was a speaker at several recent events that marked the opening of the California and the Iowa Centers for the Book. He spoke October 13 at the William Andrews Clark Library in Los Angeles, where there was a reception honoring Ward Ritchie, whose Engelhard lecture, *Fine Printing: The Los Angeles Tradition,* has just been published by the Library of Congress. On October 14, he spoke at the Sutro Library in San Francisco at a reception recognizing the publication by the California State Library of *On Reading—In the Year of the Reader.* On October 16, Dr. Cole addressed the annual conference of the Iowa Library Association, held in Waterloo, and he spoke at an "Alice B. Toklas Picnic" at the Des Moines Public Library, the headquarters of the Iowa Center for the Book.

AMERICAN TREASURY

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This week's question drawn from the CBS News "American Treasury" series, broadcast each weekday at 3:57 p.m. (EST) on the CBS Television Network: **Who was the real Mother Goose of fairy tale fame?**

Answer to last week's question: The first American to win the Nobel Prize originally considered his experiment a failure because the speed of two light beams traveling at right angles was not what he expected. Albert Michelson expected the speeds would be different, proving existence of a hypothetical substance 19th-century scientists dubbed "ether." But the speeds were the same. Michelson considered the experiment a failure, but it later paved the way for Einstein's Theory of Relativity, and the Nobel Prize for Michelson.

Meetings and Events Around the Library

Thursday, December 10

☐ "Traditional Holiday Foodways," workshop and presentation by Charles J. Camp, state folklorist, Maryland State Arts Council. American Folklife Center. Dining Room A, Madison Building, 12 noon to 1:30 p.m.

☐ "Perfuming the Air with Music: Silent Film Scores," Gillian Anderson, reference librarian, Music Division. LCPA. Room LM 642, 12:10 a.m. **For members and staff.**

Friday, December 11

☐ The Da Capo Chamber Players. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m. Free; no tickets required.

Saturday, December 12

☐ Concert with Dawn Upshaw, soprano, and Margo Garrett, piano. Coolidge Auditorium, 5:30 p.m. Free; no tickets required.

Tuesday, December 15

☐ "Research in the Library of Congress for South Asian Ethnic Groups," Allen Thrasher, reference specialist, South Asia, Asian Division. LCPA. Room LM 642, 12:10 p.m.

Wednesday, December 16

☐ The LC Chorale's 16th Annual Christmas Concert. Upper Level, Great Hall, time to be announced.

Friday, December 18

☐ Juilliard String Quartet. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m. Free; no tickets required.

Events are all open to the public unless otherwise noted.

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